THE CANAL TO BE NEUTRAL.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN SIGNED IN WASHINGTON. It Changes the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty so

That Great Britain Guarantees Our Right to Construct and Maintain The Isthmian Canal While the United States Guarantee the Canal's Neutrality and Agree Not to Fortify Its Approaches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- There was signed at the State Department this morning, and the President later in the day sent to the Senate. a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, cancelling certain sections of the Bul-wer-Clayton agreement of 1850. Under the new treaty the United States Government alone has the right to construct an isthmian ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans through Central America. Under the Bulwer-Clayton convention, such a canal could not be constructed by the United States alone, as that treaty expressly provided for dual construction and control. The new agreement removes the main obstacle to the enactment by Congress of a law providing for the construction of an interoceanic canal, solely by the United States. While there are many public men who contend that Great Britain abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer convention by colonizing parts of Central America in violation of its provisions, the treaty had never been formally and officially denounced by the United States, and trouble with Great Britain might have come from the passage of one of

the canal bills pending in Congress. The convention signed to-day is not a complete abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty but continues in force most of its provisions, while cancelling others. Briefly, its new provisions are:

Aguarantee to the United States by Great Britain of the right to construct, operate, maintain and control an interoceanic canal. control to be subject to certain conditions.

A guarantee by the United States of the abcolute neutrality of the canal. A guarantee by the United States that it will not fortify the approaches of the canal.

A guarantee to the United States of the right

to police the canal. A guarantee that warships of belligerents. while permitted to use the canal in time of war. should not remain in it for more than 24

The treaty is very brief. According to Secretary Hay it was arranged within a few days. The proposition to abrogate the dual control provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was made to Lord Pauncefote, the Brittish Ambassador, by Secretary Hay last week, and after some correspondence between the two Governments the British Cabinet met on Friday last, sanctioned the terms which were incorporated in the paper signed to-day. Secretary Hay was promptly informed and two copies of the treaty were made since Saturday-a British copy and an American copy. At 11 o'clock this morning these were compared in the diplomatic room of the State Department. Those present were the Secretary of State. Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador; Robert Bromley, Honorary Attaché of the British Embassy: Sydney Smith. Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, and William Gwin, the Secretary of State's veteran messenger. The copies were found to be identical and Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote affixed their signatures and seals to each. The American copy

was sent to the White House for transmission

to the Senate by the President later in the day.

The British copy will be mailed to Lord Salis-

bury for ratification by the Queen.

More than a year ago, it was learned to-day, the United States Government had suggested to the British Government that the dual control provision of the Clayton-Bulwer convention be abrogated. The matter came up before the British-American Joint High Commission in the form of a proposition that Great Britain cancel that part of the treaty in consideration of concessions by the United States in the Alaska boundary dispute. When the commission adjourned without accomplishing anything the proposition fell with the others under consideration. From that time until now the State Department has denied that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was in negotiation between the two Governments. The most positive assertions were made that the frequent recent visits of Lord Pauncefote to the State Department had no connection with the treaty. To-day these assertions were confirmed by the highest authority, but there have been enough collateral circumstances to give rise to the belief that some denials have been based on technicalities, not understandable to any except the trained diplomatic mind. It appears to be clear, however, that the moving cause in the clear however, and the treaty at its regular meeting on Wednesday. An early report is expected. that the abrogation of the Clayton-Rulwer agreement to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer convention was the introduction of bills in the Senate by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, and in the House by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, providing for the construction of an 1sthmian canal across Central America exclusively by the United States, thus ignoring the interests of Great | LONDON VIEWS OF THE BARGAIN. Britain guaranteed by the Treaty of 1850. These bills were drawn on the assumption that Great Britain had by her acts of coloniza-

tion in Central America abrogated the treaty. The State Department will, pending action on the new convention by the Senate, address notes to all the maritime powers of the world. informing them of Great Britain's withdrawal from any claim to joint construction and control of Central American inter-oceanic canal. and citing the provision guaranteeing its neutrality at all times. These nations will be asked to acknowledge that the neutrality provision is binding on them. Through this means, for favorable answers will unquestionably be forthcoming, the preservation of the canal as an open waterway in war as well as in

peace will be assured.

The new treaty, it is officially asserted, does not contain any concession by the United states to Great Britain in consideration for the relinquishment of British interest in the canal. States to Great Britain in consideration for the relinquishment of British interest in the canal. The Sun's reporter was told by one of the officials familiar with the treaty's provisions and with the negotiations preliminary to to-day's action that there was no understanding with Great Britain, expressed or implied, verbal or written, that could be construed into a promise by this Government to grant any concession to Great Britain. But the ways of diplomacy are beyond the layman's understanding, and the fact, learned to-day, that the attempt to finally adjust the Alaska boundary controversy is sufficient ground, in view of the previous attitude of officials, for the belief that Great Britain is not without hope that her remarkable unselfishness in giving upual other rights in the proposed canal, will be rewarded by substantial layors that, up to this time, she could not have secured.

stantial layors that, up to this time, she could not have secured.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is entitled "convention relative to a ship canni by way of Niegrangura, Costo Rica, the Mosquito Const, or any part of Central America." Its main provision is Article 1. By the Hay-Pauncefote agreement that provision is cancelled and a new article, giving to the United States the sole right to construct the canal, substituted. Article 1 of the convention of 1850 reads as follows:

he Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for its effect any exclusive control over the ship canal; agreeing that neith will ever creet or maintain any forti-fications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify or the vicinity thereof, or occupy or forlify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either nake use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any aliance which either has or may have to or with any State or recopie for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifleations, or of occupying, fortifying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same, nor will the United States or Great Britain asked not state that Great Britain ask

with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass for the pur-pose of acquiring or holding, directly or indi-rectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one.

territory the said canal may pass for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other."

Article 8 of the convention of 1850 provides that Great Britain and the United States agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and "especially the interoceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama." This is changed in the new treaty so as to give the United States the sole right to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, should the Interoceanic Canal Commission report in favor of that route in preference to the Ricaraguan route.

It is generally claimed and conceded by those interested in the Nicaraguan canal proposition that the treaty will help the bills for its construction solely by the United States. The opposition to the Morgan and Hepburn measures by the Panama Canal interests and American railroads is very strong and may possibly defeat for this session the canal scheme, but there is no doubt that the chances of success for the proposition to have the United States construct and maintain the waterway are better to-day than they have ever been. Another source of danger is the Interoceanic Canal Commission. Should it report in favor of the Panama route the support of the Morgan and Hepburn bills would probably be considerably weakened.

SENATE DISCUSSES THE TREATY. Some Doubt Expressed That It Provides for an American Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The treaty was taken up by the Senate in executive session this afternoon. The document was read, and, after some serious criticisms of its provisions, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed in confidence for the use of the Senate. Senator Hoar was particularly critical in his comments. He said that from the reading it appeared to him to be ambiguous; that the rights of this country were not well defined. He said he hoped the committee would give it thorough consideration and make such alterations that there could be no doubt that it was to be an American canal, and that in time of war this country would not permit the use of the waterway to its own enemy. spoke of the inconsistency of the United States policing the canal and then agreeing to a provision that would make it impossible for the United States to police the canal if at any time we became a belligerent. He wanted a distinctly American canal, one that would not only add to our commercial supremery but be our strength in time of war.

Owing to Mr. Hoar's position on the Philippine question his speech to-day caused some surprise, but there was no doubt about his Americanism on the canal question.

Senator Hawley, long a warm advocate of the canal, also referred to this point and said it was imperative that the canal be absolutely under the control of the United States, not only in time of peace but in time of war. If there was any other agreement there was little use, he thought, in abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The canal was needed to protect the United States and its new possessions. If we agreed that the United States was to have no more rights than any other nation, it was useless to consider the canal as a thing of value from a military standpoint.

Senator Platt of Connecticut took much the same view. He expressed the hope that an American canal would be an American canal in every sense of the word, and that nothing would be left in the treaty that would cast a doubt upon the authority of the United States or its power to deal with the waterway as it saw fit in time of war.

Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Belations, said his committee would Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said his committee would certainly give the treaty careful consideration, and he deprecated criticism until the document had been printed and studied. Mr. Davis made a motion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, but it was voted down on the ground that as its provisions were not satisfactory it might be necessary to negotiate another convention.

One prominent Senator told The Sun reporter to-night that the sentiment of the Senate was in favor of a canal constructed under such a guarantee of neutrality that none of the rights of the United States could be interferred with in time of war.

rights of the United States could be interferred with in time of war.

"Ir," said he, "the treaty does not so provide, it will be amended so that the United States will have full authority under the treaty to say to an enemy in time of war: Here is the canal; if you want to pass through it, you may do so if you can force your way."

The United States does not care to fortify the canal. It would probably be unwise to do so, but if war comes with any other power, so far as that power is concerned, we shall send our battleships there and say. Thus far shall thou battleships there and say. Thus far shall thou

pected.

The friends of the canal are elated and believe the negotiation of the treaty, even if imperfect, will force immediate action on the bills pending in the two Houses. They look for a speedy passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill, the already melted. speedy passage of the Nicaragua Camai Dill, and believe the opposition has already melted

Some Fear Expressed That It Has Been One-Sided and in Our Favor.

Special Cable Despat A to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 6.-Comment upon the action on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is apparently restrained owing to the lack of details and the expectation of an announcement of a quid pro quo. Only four papers discuss the subject, The Times assumes with the utmost confidence that the "revision" of the treaty will affeet only Great Britain's right to protest against the United States' exclusive construction and control of the canal, in which case

it does not see "any serious objection on our part to the completion under American auspices of a work which may have a great influence on the trade of the civilized world " It assumes, as a matter of course, that the

United States will grant the world absolutely equal conditions in the use of the canal, and says: "They will be in a better position than we are to the Suez Canal owing to the mistake Great Britain made in originally opposing the latter, but after all the dominating interest must rest with the nation which has the greatest trading interests in interoceanie traffle, and we have no right to object to the legitimate competition on equal terms of any other country."

The Standard acknowledges the commercial and industrial gain that the whole world, and not the least Great Britain, will derive from the canal. It admits the desirability of removing a cause of friction that more than once threatened a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States, but adds; "By abandoning the essential clause of the treaty we make an enormous concession to

American interests and sentiment, a concession which our statesmen have hitherto consistently declined to grant without some equivalent. It is difficult to believe that Lord Salisbury has so completely departed from the practice of his predecessors as to conclude purely one-sided bargain. The telegrams state that Great Britain asked nothing in the shape of a quid pro quo either in Alaska or elsewhere. We must assume that further in-

The Morning Leader says: "That we have waived our rights will pain no one except the small Ajax-throated ring who regard the earth as a monstrous manger in which Great Britain is to play the dog. It we demanded no compensation we may claim that we displayed a certain grace which has not always char-

DEFENDS HIS WAR POLICY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAYS PRESENT STRUGGLE WAS INEVITABLE,

Time Had Come to Settle the South African -He Had Hoped for Peace but Kruger Said War-Colonial Secretary's Speech to the House of Commons Clever but Unconvincing-Critical Hour in His Career.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, Feb. 5 .- A speech upon which, it is careely an exaggeration to say, hung the political fate of its maker, was delivered in the House of Commons to-day by the Rt. Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is against this man who is chiefly responsible for the war in South Africa that the gathering bitterness and disappointment in British hearts will sooner or later be directed. Probably nobody knows better than Mr. Chamberlain that this is a critical hour in his career.

There was nothing, however, in the manner or appearance of the great parliamentary debater when he arose before the crowded and expectant Housethat indicated his knowledge that storm was impending which threatened his destruction. How would he try to ward it off? Would be acknowledge responsibility for the inception of the war, which others blame for developing into disaster, and attempt to justify himself, or would he again seek refuge in the plea that the Boers were both the real and technical aggressors?

He did neither exactly. He practically put the whole responsibility upon fate. Inherent race differences, he said, in effect made war inevitable long before Majuba Hill. That was the basis of the argument in his long speech. which was undoubtedly clever, foreible and eloquent. Yet on the whole it was disappoint

ing and unconvincing. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member for Monmouthshire West, opened the debate by accusing the Government of causing the war by trying to dictate to the Transvaal how it should administer its internal affairs. The Transvaal, he said, could not be expected to surrender its independence without a struggle The Government asserted that it acted on the best information obtainable on the spot; but the men on the spot whom the Government had consulted were those connected with the authorship of the Jameson raid and a millionaire financier.

Sir William added that much had been said about the hostility of foreign nations toward Great Britain. It was not an agreeable topic, but it was one which ought to be pondered well, especially when it was remembered that the country was drained of all its natural land protection. He characterized the talk of mobilising the fleet as wild. One of the greatest lessons the country ought to learn from this war, he said, was not to exasperate by insolent demeanor those whom it desired to have for friends. It was the duty of the British to carry themselves with that moderation, pru-dence and self-control which truly reflected the dignity of an Empire conscious of its own

greatness and strength. Then Mr. Chamberlain rose to reply. After briefly combatting Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's criticisms, he launched into a consideration of the situation and its causes. He said that a critical stage had been reached in the war. The position was undoubtedly serious, but he did not believe that the country was in danger. Such phrases were excessive. The country needed guidance and encouragement from Parliament, not from one party alone.

He insisted that the war was just and necessary. He refused to discuss petty details. He wanted his hearers to look into the matter broadly. The issues between Great Britain and the South African republics were real and not technical. The real causes of disagree ment were older than any special incidents such as the franchise question. The causes did not begin at Majuba Hill, though they were intensified thereby.

The policy of magnanimity following the battle of Majuba Hill was a mistake. Before the ink was dry on the treaty the Boers began to try to break the convention. The whole history of the Anglo-Boer relations was a continual effort on the part of the latter to evade the obligations which were the conditions of

The difficulties were not the work of any Government. They were inherent in the great differences between Boer and British character and education. The Boer policy from first to last had been to get rid of British supremacy and substitute Boer supremacy. That was the issue. Peace could only be preerved by one party giving way.

The hesitation of successive Governments to break the peace had strengthened the deermination and power of Boer resistance When athe present Government came into power it found the irritation growing and realized that the time had come when it must be settled. It believed and hoped that a peaceful settlement was possible, and that when President Krüger saw how little the British asked and how determined they were to get it he would give way.

If Great Brita'n did not have enough troops in South Africa when the war broke out it was ecause the Government hoped for peace. Throughout the whole business they had been too anxious for peace. Their efforts had been fruitless. Their objects were reasonable and their demands moderate to inefficiency. The

breach did not come from their side. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the Government had made mistakes; that the facts of the war were underestimated at the outset, but they had done and were doing their best to remedy the errors. He dwelt upon the great output of men and munitions without a hitch and with speed, and asked what nation could have done as well. He admitted that the Government had failed at first to respond as they ought to have done to the colonial offers of aid, but they hesitated to put them to a greater strain than seemed necessary. Now they multiply their offers and all are being promptly and gratefully accepted

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the lovalty of the Colonial Dutch in South Africa under a great strain and dilated appreciatively upon the sacrifices made by the people of Natal. He dwelt proudly upon the valor of the troops and said that if the country suffered humiliation it was accompanied by the deepest pride. Never before had the empire so realized its strength and unity. The splendid, spontaneous rally of the colonies afforded no slight compensation even for the sufferings caused by the war.

What had induced the colonies to spring to arms? It was the imperial instinct which some had derided. The colonies had repelled this opposition in the past by apathy and they now responded to the sympathy shown to them. The sense of common interest, common duty and the assurance of mutual support combined to consolidate the united empire, and the colonists for the first time claimed a share in the duties and responsibilities of the empire as well as its privileges. Great Britain owed them an infinite debt of gratitude for their moral and material support. He would never believe that those free communities would have given their support and approval to any have given their support and approval to any cause which was not just and righteous and based on the principles on which their own institutions are founded. Whatever the issue, they would have to congratulate themselves. There were compensations for the evils of the war. The two races in South Africa would learn to respect each other. He did not believe that animosities would remain. When matters settled down and equal rights were shared by all whites he believed that they would enjoy the land together in peace and prosperity.

MACRUM STILL A MYSTERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-The Macrum riddle is

He Leaves Washington Without Disclosing the Object of His Return Home.

still unsolved. Charles E. Macrum, formarly United States Consul at Pretoria, came to Washington to-day from New York, where he Question of Boer or British Supremacy arrived on Saturday on the steamship St. Paul, and departed at 7:20 o'clock to-night for East Liverpool, Ohio, his home. leaving the officials of the State Department as much mystified as ever as to his reasons for abandoning his post when his presence there was so urgently required. Mrs Macrum and their little daughter accompanied him from the time he left Precoria until he reached Washington, where he registered as from Pretoria, S. A. Mr. Macrum has been surrounded by the deepest mystery. It was deeper if anything, during his brief stay here than it had been heretofore. Not only did he decline to tell the newspapers the object of his return home, but he left town without enlightening President McKinley, Secretary Hay, or anybody Mr. and Mrs. Macrum and their daughter

> reached Washington early this morning. The Consul had an interview with the Representative from his Congress district, Mr. Taylor of Ohio, but did not take the Congressman into his confidence. Later in the day Mr. Taylor, presumably acting in Mr. Macrum's behalf, made two attempts to see President McKinley but was unsuccessful. Late in the afternoon Mr. Macrum went to the State Department and asked to see Dr. David J. Hill, the Assistant Secretary of State. He had a short talk with Dr. Hill, in which he said that he was very tired and wanted to go through to East Liverpool for a few days' rest, but would return to Washington at the end of the week to make a report. He did not say whether the report would be verbal or written or what it would be about, nor did he disclose to the Assistant Secretary his reasons for leaving Pretoria. made two attempts to see President

whether the report would be verbal or written or what it would be about, nor did he disclose to the Assistant Secretary his reasons for leaving Pretoria.

The only cause that Mr. Macrum has advanced officially for desiring to come home was set forth in telegrams to the State Department. He said in his first request for leave of absence that it was of intense importance to the interests of American citizens that he should be permitted to return to Washington, and that the State Department would approve of his home coming when it heard his explanation. The Department declined to grant the leave, and Mr. Macrum repeated the request. It was then concluded by the Department officials that Mr. Macrum's usefulness as a Consul had ended. He was recalled by telegraph, and Adelbert S. Hay, of New Hampshire, a son of the Secretary of State, was appointed Consul at Pretoria in his stead. It was expected that Mr. Macrum would take advantage of the first opportunity personally to explain the mysterious course which he has pursued. That opportunity was presented in his interview with Assistant Secretary Hill, but Mr. Macrum was slient on the subject. He did not attempt to see Secretary Hay. The only official he saw was the acting Chief of the Consul Bureau, with whom he had some business about his travel and pay.

In his talk with Dr. Hill, Mr. Macrum said that for purposes of convenience he had sent his talk with Assistant Segretary Hough from New York to East Liverbool. All his papers were in his baggage, he said. This and the statement that he would return to Washington at the end of the week, were the only hints conveyed by the exconsul that he has something to impart to the State Department. If Mr. Macrum had any idea when he came here that he did not hold it when he left town. He ascertained during his brief visit to Washington that he had ceased to be a Consular officer of the United States on the day he left Pretoria and that if he provide the sate was still in the Consul service, he did not hold it when he left town.

CAB CHASE IN THE TENDERLOIN Incited by Imaginative Newsboys Who Saw

a Murderer in the Man Inside. newshovs chased a cab down Broadwa ty-eighth street yelling "Murder." and pointing at the cab as they ran. It was about 9 o'clock and Broadway was full of persons who had nothing better to do than to run after the boys and cab to see what was going to happen. The cab pulled up short at Twenty-eighth

The cab pulled up short at Twenty-eighth street and the man inside stuck his head out and made some sort of a demonstration. The boys ran back into the crowd yelling:

"He's trying to shoot us again. Look out."

The crowd fell away and the cab dashed through West Twenty-eighth street and up Sixth avenue. The crowd still followed, increasing in size all the time. In front of the Haymarket, at Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, the speed of the cab slackened. Policeman McLaughlin took advantage of the opportunity to jump aboard. He arrested the man inside and took him to the Tenderloin police station. There he said that he was Charles Sherman of 85 West Seventy-fifth street, and that he was employed by a New York newspaper. The police learned that a clerk in the employ of the newspaper had that name, but that he did not live at that address.

The newsboys complained that the man had called them to the cab at Thirty-second street and had then pointed a pistol at them. He dropped the revolver, they said, and it fell to the ground and went off. He climbed out of the cab, recovered the weapon and fied. At Twenty-eighth street he pointed the pistol at them again, they said.

The police searched the young man and

them again, they said.

The police searched the young man and found a 22-caliber revolver in his pocket. It contained neither cartridges nor empty shells and the police came to the conclusion that the was locked up charged with intoxication.

BRYAN TO BE AROUND TO-MORROW. The Three Hon, Johns of Tammany Will

Hear His Non-Partisan Lecture. Col William Jennings Bryan has notified his friends in this city that he expects to arrive

here at noon to-morrow. The Hon. Jimmy Oliver, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic National Committee, has warned the Hoffman House, which has prepared a room for him. When Col. Bryan gets here he will go across the city from the Grand Central station and take a train to Plainfield, N. J., where he is to speak in the afternoon. He will come back and have dinner with Dr. John H. Girdner at his residence, 31 West Forty-fifth street. The other guests at this dinner will be Tom L. Johnson, the street railway owner and Single Taxer; O. H. P. Belmont, ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas, Father Ducey, C. C. Hughes, H. Gallagher, Philo S. Bennett and James

H. Gallagher, Philo S. Bennett and James Creelman.

After the dinner, which will be served at 6:30 o'clock, the entire party will go to Carnexie Hall, where Col. Bryan is to lecture under the auspices of Winfield Scott Hancock Post, G. A. R., on the issues of the any from a non-partisan viewpoint. All of the dinner party will sit on the piatform. The three Hon. Johns of Tammany Hall have accepted invitations to hear the Colonel taik. They may sit on the piatform or they may occupy a box.

On Thursday Col. Bryan will go to Paterson and lecture on the issues of the day from a partisan viewpoint. His followers in Paterson had difficulty in getting a hall, but the latest advices were to the effect that they ha! rented a variety theatre of small seating capacity. a variety theatre of small seating capacity.

Dewey Here and Rocsevelt Coming.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from Washington. They have come to attend the gala concert to be given at Carnegie Hall to-night for the beneft of the Deway Arch Fund. Gov. Roosevelt will leave Albany this morning in order to be here in time for the concert. Nearly all the seats and boxes have been sold, and the committee in charge of the concert has decided to make the general admission to all parts of the house \$1. This will entitle the holder to standing room only. ing room only.

May Become an Artillery Regiment.

The application of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to have the organization changed to a heavy artillery regi-ment was approved and signed by Brig.-Gen. McLeer in Brooklyn last night. The applica-tion will be sent to Gen. Roa to-day and he in turn will forward it to the Adjutant-General.

Beautiful, Swift and Sure

Made of the tender meat of dary-fed fat yo porkers, dmintily seasoned with selected spices a two-pound package at once. Beware of imitati-do. The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty st, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Cafe Car Service,—Adv.

WAR MOVES UNCERTAIN.

REPORTS OF GEN. BULLER'S ADVANCE ARE NOT CONFIRMED.

Sending of Sick From Modder River May Indicate an Impending Move by Methuen-French Is Reported to Be Carrying On Operations Around Colesberg. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

of Gen. Buller is still unconfirmed. It was announced at the War Office last night that no news of his having recrossed the Tugela had been received, and nothing has come from the correspondents. When there is no genuine news Durban correspondents invariably make some, and they send reports of heavy firing on Sun-day, and record a highly successful test of a new naval 4.7 gun mounted

on a special car on the railway. This gun vig-

LONDON, Feb. 6.-The report of the advance

orously shelled the Boer trenches behind Colenso. The blue-jackets have named the gun "Lady Randolph Churchill." A Ladysmith correspondent, in a heliogram dated Jan. 31 reports that the situation there is unchanged. He says that the garrison's chief occupation is "sitting on the kopies. The Boer artillery is slient except for an occasional half-dozen rounds. Two new Boer

langers have been made in the direction of Tabanyama. In the absence of anything important from Natal attention is fixed on Colesberg and that neighborhood, where, according to a report which reached Cape town on Monday, there is great activity. It is stated that Gen. French is engaged in an important movement with the object of seizing the railway bridge across the Orange River. The despatch adds that an overwhelming force of infantry has been sent to capture Norvals Pout. The cavalry, having completed their reconnoissance, are being retired to recoup their losses.

Another Cape Town telegram asserts that the Boers at Colesberg are virtually surrounded, but nothing whatever is elucidated. There is a rumor that some of the Boer guns at Magersfontein have been sent to Norvals Pont.

On Saturday Gen. Lord Roberts received a joint protest from President Krüger Transvaal and President the Steyn of the Orange Free State, the British troops destroyagainst ing farmhouses and other property. Gen. Roberts replied that the charges were vague and unsubstantiated, but assured the Presidents that wanton destruction was contrary to the British practice.

A report from Modder River that all the sick who are in a condition to be moved are being sent to the base hospital is intrepreted here as meaning that a movement by Gen. Methuen's force is impending, but this is merely a guess. The hospital ship Maine has received its first consignment of wounded at Durban. All the berths are occupied. Lady Randolph Churchill superintended the placing of the wounded and addressed cheering words to the sufferers.

The South African Republic has levied a special war tax on all non-resident landowners and also on companies and syndicates unless all the members are burghers.

SHOOTING OF JOHN M'LACHLAN, JR. British Government Asks That Our Consul at Pretoria Request an Explanation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 5.-In the House of Commons that he had instructed Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, to last night from Thirty-second street to Twen- request the American Government to make inquiries through its Consul at Pretoria, Mr. A. Hay, in regard to the shooting of John McLachlan, Jr., and two other Englishmen at Harrismith, Orange Free State, on Christmas

> The announcement of the shooting of McLachlan was contained in the following death notice printed in last Saturday's London Standard: "MeLachlan-On Christmas Day, shot in Market Square, Harrismith, Orange Free State. South Africa, for refusing to fight against his wn countrymen, John McLachian, Jr., aged 30, aldest son of John McLachlan of Wandsworth and grandson of the late John McLachlan of

GEN. WAUCHOPE'S PROTEST.

Warned Gen. Methuen That the Magers fontein Move Would Be Disastrous.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. GLASGOW, Feb. 5 .- The Daily Mail publishes letter from Modder River in regard to the charge of the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein and Gen. Wauchope's objection to the movement. The writer states that Gen Wauchope told Lord Methuen that he would be unable to lead his men into the position they had been ordered to take. Gen. Methuen insisted. however, that the order should be carried out, Gen. Wauchope afterward made an address to the Highlanders in which he said: "There is some mistake here, but men, I have to obey orders. You do your best."

Gen. Woodgate's Condition Critical. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The War Office announces that Gen. Woodgate, who was wounded in the

fighting on Spion Kop, is in a very critical con-NEWS FROM THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Gov. Leary Renews His Request for Books

and Musical Instruments. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Guam news up to Dec. 23 has been received by the Secretary of the Navy in a report from Capt. Richard P. Leary. U. S. N., Governor of the Island, Capt. Leary says that the typhoid fever patients in the hospital at Agana are doing well. There had been four deaths from the lever since the arrival of the Governor and the marine garrison. The general health of the rest of the command was good. Work was progressing rapidly on the evaporating plant and the sewerage and water

evaporating paint and the sewerage and water systems. In conclusion Capt. Leary says: "I must respectfully, but urgently, renow my request that a good library be sent to this section, and also that the musical instruments asked for be sent at the earliest date." Any books and periodicals, old or new, that may be donated for the Guam garrison will be forwarded by the Navy Department. They should be addressed: "Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department," and marked, "For Guam Library."

THE BOERS AND AGUINALDO.

Resolutions of Sympathy With Both Proposed in South Carolina's Legislature. COLUMBIA. S. C., Feb. 5,-A resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers was introduced in the Legislature to-day. It is proposed to attempt to pass a resolution of sympathy with Aguinaido and his fellowers along with the Boer resolution. To allow time for this immediate consideration of the pro-Boer measure was objected to. It is expected that there will be a hot fight on the Filipino resolution and its adoption is improbable.

Palisade Park Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5. - Mr. Wakelee of Bergen county introduced a bill in the Assembly to-night authorizing Gov. Voorhees to appoint a commission of ten who shall lay out the Pali-sades of the Hudson as a public park. The bill is not to take effect until a similar one is passed by the Legislature of New York.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages

THOMAS A. EDISON ILL.

He Has Acute Influenza and He Has Beer Overworking Himself.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 5 .- Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, arrived in Akron last night and is now confined to his bed at the home of his wife's parents. He attended the funeral of his sister at Milan, Ohio, last week and caught cold. His trouble is pronounced by the physician in charge to be acute influenza. It is an

cian in charge to be acute influenza. It is announced that there is nothing alarmitig in his condition, but that he will be kept in his bed for some days.

It has been an open secret among Mr. Edison's friends and relatives in Akron that he has been overworking himself for some time. He is no longer able to work continuously day and night, as was his wont for years, and he now stays no later in his laboratory than midnight. On account of this fact his lilness at this time is causing more anxiety than it would otherwise have done. Mrs. Edison is attending him.

RUNAWAY SMASHES DOCTOR'S RIG

School Children Were in Danger, Too, but Were Hustled Out of the Way in Time. The horse of Theodore Rollke, grocer of Union avenue and 169th street, boited with Rollke's delivery wagon from in front of the grocery store yesterday afternoon, when John

Gillespie, the driver, went out to fasten a

blanket over the animal. Gillespie grabbed

the tailboard of the wagon and was carried

several blocks. Then he lost his hold and fell.

escaping with some minor bruises. The horse continued down the Southern Boulevard to the corner of 163d street, where the rig of Dr. Ernhout was standing in front of | Blackburn. This talk resulted in the conferhis home. The runaway smashed the doctor's rig, and frightened the doctor's horse so that it too ran away. It was stopped after it had at the Galt House. Those present were John

run a couple of blocks. Rollke's horse did not stop on account of the collision, but went down to Jennings street, John Begker, a butcher, seeing it pass and noticing that a number of school children were on the sidewalk a block or two away, whipped up his horse and managed to get warning to them in time so that they scampered out of danger. Rolike's horse ran up on the sidewalk and Begker jumped for the bridle. He succeeded in catching it and stopped the horse after being dragged by it for a block. Rollke's rig was entirely demolished but the horse escaped injury.

MAJOR LOGAN'S BODY IN CHICAGO.

Last Honors Paid to Him-Mrs. John A. Logan, Sr., Calls on Mrs. Lawton. CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- The body of Major John A Logan, wrapped in the American flag, lay from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. to-day in the rotunda of Memorial Hall. Thousands came to view it. No ceremonies were held. At 4 o'clock the body was borne to the Baltimore

o'clock the body was borne to the Baltimore and Ohio station escorted by the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and several hundred Grand Army men. The train started for Youngstown, Ohio, at 7:30 o'clock.

When the funeral train arrived here this morning from the West Mrs. John A. Logun, Sr., entered Mrs. Lawton's private car and asked to see the widow of the General. Catt, E. L. King escorted her to Mrs. Lawton's compartment. For a moment there was silence. Then the two women embraced each other and wept. After a while Mrs. Logan said:

"My dear child, my woe is yours; we have given that which we loved best to our country. God is the judge, and before Him we must bow and say: "Thy will be done.'"

Mrs. Lawton did not speak. Soon after the body of Major Logan was taken to Memorial Hall the special train bearing the body of Gen, Lawton left for Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE HONORS LAWTON. Thirty Thousand People View the Casket

Containing His Remains. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 5 - Fully thirty to-day. The casket had been hermetically sealed and it was not opened The funeral sealed and it was not opened. The funeral train arrived in the city at 7:10 A. M. from Chicago and at 0 o'clock Gen. Lawton's body was escorted to the Court House. A Major-General's saiute was fired while the body was being taken from the railroad station to the Court House. To-night the body was taken to Indianaolis.

SMUGGLED? WHY, CERTAINLY.

Everybody on the Olympia Did It, Says Tar Who Fought in Manila Bay. Henry Gurner, a sailor who was on the

Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay, was the complainant in the County Court in Brooklyn vesterday against Annie Martin, Edward and William Loeber, whom he charged with robbing him of a \$200 gold watch and \$25 in money while he was in their company in 131 Grand street, Williamsburg, on Sept. 16 last. "How much did your watch cost you?" he

was asked.
"Two hundred dollars," was the response.
"How did you buy it?"
"I paid \$100 in cash and the balance in silks, shawls and other articles."
"Where did you get these articles?"
"I smuggled them from Manila."
"Without paying duty on them?"
"Yes."

"Yes."
"Did the officers allow you to do that?"
"Certainly," said Gurner. "They were doing the same thing."
The case will be continued to-day. Gurner has another suit pending in Manhattan against a woman whom he accuses of having stolen his Congressional medal.

EDITOR HINMAN ACQUITTED. Found Not Guilty of the Charge of Libel-

ling H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago. CRICAGO, Feb. 5.-George W. Hinman, editor of the Inter Ocean, was to-day found not guilty f criminally libelling H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the Times-Heraid and the Evening Post, by the jury in Judge Stein's court. The sealed verdict was read when court opened. This result of the jury's deliberations had been generally expected, as the charge delivered by Judge Stein last Saturday afternoon was strongly favorable to the defendant.

The article which caused the trial of Mr. Hinman on a charge of libel was published in the Inter Ocean Oct. 15 last, and was in the form of an open letter from the representatives of various labor unions denouncing Mr. Kohlsaat as an enemy to organized labor and making other charges against him. Post, by the jury in Judge Stein's court. The

making other charges against him C. H. MACKAY HAS A DAUGHTER.

Born Sunday Night-Mother and Child Both Doing Nicely. A daughter was born on Sunday night to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay. It was ting up the schools. It is possible, too, that said last night at 181 Madison avenue, where the | when the horrors of this day were described Muckays have been living this winter, that both | there was at least a willingness on the part of Mrs. Mackay and the baby were getting along very well. Mrs. Mackay was Katharine A. Duer, more or less the character of the reports that very well. Mrs. Mackay was natharine A. Duer, the daughter of William A. Duer. She was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Consuelo Vanderbit and the Duke of Mariborough. She was married to Mr. Mackay on May 17, 1838, Archbishop Corrigan performing the ceremony. Clarence H. Mackay is the son of John W. Mackay, one of the bonanza kings of California, and is 25 years old.

BROOKLYN SLEUTHS PROTEST. Say That Their Transfer to Patrol Duty Is

Illegal. The order of Chief Devery transferring the netective officers from the bureau in Brooklyn | Democrats of the United States. All of us. to patrol duty was received last night. The new orders affect twenty-three men. As each | fornia, will dip our handkerchie's in his blood man received his transfer he handed over to sworn to fight the fight out on that line if it

Cable Car Tumbles a Visitor Over. Isaac Straus, a Baltimore clothier, was struck by a cable car at Thirty-fourth street and

Broadway at 7:30 o'clock last night and was carried into Wilson's drug store. He had so far recovered by the time an ambulance arrived that he refused to go to the hospital and went to his hotel in a cab. His side was slightly benissed.

COMPROMISE IN KENTUCKY.

AN AGREEMENT TO SETTLE THE GOVERNORSHIP DISPUTE.

The Result Reached at a Conference at Louisville-It Is Believed to Provide for a Settlement of the Contest in the Courts Senator Blackburn Was Anxious to Effect It - Gov. Taylor's Position -

Democratic Legislators Fice to Ohio. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5 .- At midnight it was announced that an agreement for the settlement of the Governorship dispute in Kentucky had been reached at a conference of the Republican and Democratic leaders held here to-night. The papers are now being prepared for the

signatures of the conferces. According to National Committeeman Woodson of the Demoerats and Postmaster Baker of the Republicans, some concessions were made on both sides, but it is declared that the Democrats carried the main points. The Republicans, it is believed, acted on advice from Washington. The details have not been made public.

The negotiations really began at Frankfort yesterday, when John Marshall, Taylor's Lieutenant-Governor and David Fairleigh of Louisville, held a conference with Gov. Taylor at the Executive Building. When it was concluded Messrs. Marshall and Fairleigh went to the Capitol Hotel and had a talk with Senator ence to-day in this city, which, after preliminary skirmishes, began at 5 o'clock in a room Marshall, David Fairleigh, T. H. Edelen and Gen. Daniel Lindsay for the Republicans, and Senator Blackburn, Urey Woodson, Samuel J. Shackelford, Eph Lillard and ex-Gov. J. B. McCreary for the Democrats. When the conference got under way Senator Blackburn announced the following as the only basis on

which the Democrats would agree: First-That troops be withdrawn from Frankfort by Taylor. Second-That J. C. W. Beekham be recognized as Governor until an adjudication can be

obtained by due process of law. Third-That the Contest Board be allowed to meet in Frankfort and the minor Democratio officials be installed.

Fourth-These conditions precedent being complied with the questions now at issue between W. S. Taylor and J. C. W. Beekham be
submitted to the courts.

The conference adjourned at 8:30 and reassembled at 10 o'clock to-night with the indications in favor of the Republicans making such
concessions as would satisfy the Democrats. The conference began with a
speech by Senator Blackburn for the
Democratic side and by Mr. Fairleigh for the
Republicans. Each professed his anxiety to
secure a settlement. Ex-Gov. McCreary next
spoke for the Democrats, calling attention to
the fact that the recognition of the
regularity of William Goebel's election and of
the succession of J. C. W. Beekham was the
precedent to any further steps. He said
the Democrats had proceeded according
to law in all this matter and were
not responsible for the lawlessness incited by Taylor and his soldiers. The Democrats believe the Republicans will yield this
point but Gov. Taylor stands in the way. He
is said to declare that he means to hold on to
his office at all hazards. complied with the questions now at issue be-

GOV. TAYLOR'S POSITION.

A Defence of His Acts-County Court Day

at Frankfort Is Peaceful. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5, -Surely the mountaineers of Kentucky must be grossly libelled persons. For four or five days now the people of this town who have had the cars of the newsthousand persons viewed the casket contain- paper correspondents have pictured the posto-day Colonial Secretary Chamberlain stated | ing the remains of Major-Gen. Lawton here | sible horrors of this day, known here and elsewhere throughout Kentucky as "County Court By the people of this town are meant the politicians who swarmed in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel and in other places of public gathering. They have poured into ears too willing, accounts of the onslaught that the mountaineers have been in the habit of making once a month on this town. They have described the drunkenness and the wild carousals that have accompanied their visits. They have told of the Winchesters carried ever ready for instant use, and altogether they have given the impression that pandemonium was the rule and that worse than that was to be ex-

pected to-day. THE SUN reporter spent practically the whole day about the streets mingling with these people, swapping yarns with them as they swapped horses with each other. If there ever was a more peaceful gathering than that here to-day it must have been made up wholly of Quakers. There were long-haired men, there were tough-looking men and women, there were men whose faces indicated inborn intelligence, and there were those whose faces denoted inborn imbecility; but in the lot there did not appear a vicious one, and as for the wonderful armament that they were supposed to carry there wasn't a man in the lot who appeared to have money enough about him to buy a sandwich, let alone a Winchester rifle. The only weapon that THE SUN reporter saw in the hands of any of these men was a double-barrelied shotgun. It was carried by a little felow who explained that he brought it along to shoot his supper on the way home. Of course there may have been others who had weapons, but THE SUN reporter did not see them, and this shotgun, if cut up, would not furnish the gun metal in the shape of pistols that the average politician around the hotels in Frankfort carries. When the town was crowded the other night and six men slept in Col. Jack Chinn's room at the Capitol Hotel, the Colonel

said before going to bed: "Now, boys, untimber. I'm always in the habit of insisting on that. We don't want any

sleep-walking accidents." The six unlimbered and showed up hine revolvers so big that it took two bureau drawers to hold them. Of course it is possible that peace in Frankfort to-day was due to the fact that the saloons were closed and that there was an extra force of police on duty and that the Fire Department was all out on police duty, It is possible that past experiences with court day warranted the Board of Education in shutthe men who did the describing to influence were sent out from here. The Hon, Henry Watterson said in his editorial in the Courier. Journal in Louisville this morning: "The grief of Goebel's taking off is domestic. The issue is national." There has been nothing done to make the issue any less national. Mr. Watter-

son also said: "If William Goebel had survived these tragical times, nothing could have stood in the way of his going to the head of the people's column for physical and moral emancipation from the brute power of money. His death unites the from Maine to Texas, from New York to Cali-Anthony Vaphris, the roundsman in charge, a printed protest against his removal addressed to the members of the Police Board. The protest asserts that the men are detective sergeants and that their transfer to parted duty is spirit, mailgned beyond recall, hounded to that regulations of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

pledge ourselves to do.' And to this may be added the remarks of the editor of the Kentucky State Democrat of Frankfort, who, like all other Kentucky editors, is an understudy of the Hon. Henry Watterson: "fo be cruelly shot down by a craven coward in the zenith of his manhood, just as he had reached the goal of his ambition, is indeed deplored and calamitous to those he would serve so well; and the facts and circumstances surryundias